

FEBRUARY 1, 1832.

BOSTON RECORDER.

The Everlasting Covenant, and of internal peace, and steadily to maturity. Also thousands of converts have been made among the Roman Catholics of New England.

One thing which deserves notice is that I have just mentioned have been converted to Catholicism, in villages where constant worship before.

In the quarter seventy meetings through the colporteurs I have sold the New Testament, or there are hundred Bibles, among the Roman Catholics, and all the colporteurs I have employed are all plain men, who have no wife, and from town to town in every place. The people with whom other would do this now well know, the well disposed, and request them to come at opportunity. The price of our brethren do not mind it in every where the sacred volume, we will purchase it, others who

have

CHOLERA AT SMYRNA.

The Rev. JONAH BREWER is at Smyrna, Oct. 11, 1831.

He who died of the plague, few them at more than 2 or 3000.

It is well known that these cases are of

theory of contagion. Two or

the receipt of letters from Rhine

that time raged. Other facts

mentioned. Who will say that he left the city to

other cities? Other regulations were al-

most equally satisfied

in being known or suspected in

and its inmates were removed to

without the city. At the

beginning of the streets took place

half century.

The persons thus removed to

in a neglected and suf-

fered and ague, and bilious fe-

ver, may be ascribed to the ex-

camped in the country. In

of cold-hearted indifference,

the calamities of others. Of

concerning the house, a man

was then, yet perfect health,

when they passed, called

individual, the question was

it will hold out?" and the

answer was, "Oh, only till

that one that dragged

to the care of such unfeeling

had been an unusual degree of

now of late, colds and influ-

ence both country and town,

dreaded disease the chil-

drugs in Russia, and sweep

the borders of the sea,

the alarm seems to be

taken of it by unpre-

dictable at an extravagant

been got up among the

superior to the untutored

universities among the poor,

but the number of cases is

more particularly busy

to some score or rather hand-

ful of abstaining from water-

drinking, etc., etc., etc.,

desperate cases of those

have been successfully

GIVE AND TAKE.

For the Boston Recor-

DER SOCIETY.

Executive Committee of the Ameri-

can Boston January 16, 1832.

Letters, and circulars were ad-

opted for the information of the friends

in the United States.

Such ardent spirit has occasioned

it as a drink is continued,

as view also of the numerous

and great utility of abstain-

are resolved,—

evil and religious interests of

all would be greatly promoted, al-

most entirely from the use of ardent

spirituous liquors, and the traffic

in it, in any way, as drink for

our own country, and the

whole world thus, that abstain, and

its influence, to lead all others

is important, a circular, con-

sistent facts on this subject, he

is obtained, to be sent to every

carefully and earnestly re-

come to years of understand-

ing for the sake of doing good

Temperance Society.

Mistake.—It is one that ought, in justice to us and

to be immediately corrected in all the news-

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POETRY.

LINES

On the Picture of a Boy endeavoring to lay salt on the tail of a Bird.

Gently, gently yet young stranger!
Light of heart and light of heel:
The bird perceives its danger,
On it sily steal.
Silence!—has your scheme is failing—
No: pursue your pretty prey;
See, your shadow on the paling
Startles it away.

Hush! your step some note is giving;
Not a whisper—not a breath!
Watchful be asught the living;
And be mute as death!

Glide on, glibly, still inclining
Gossamer o'er it; or, as sure

As the sun is on shining;
Twill escape the lure.

Cautious! now you're ne'er creeping;

Nearer yet—how still it seems!

Sure the winged creature's sleeping,
Wrapt in forest dreams!

Golden sight that bird is seeing,

Neat of green, or mossy bough;

Not a thought if hath of fleeing—
Yes, you'll catch it now!

How your eyes begin to twinkle!

Silence and you'll scarcely fail;

Now stoop down, and softly sprinkle
Salt upon its tail.

Yes, you have it in your tether,

Never more to skim the skies;

Lodge the salt on this long feather—
Hath it flies? it flies!

Here it—hark! among the bushes,
Laughing at your idle lusts!

Boy, the self-same mate he makes

For his own heart and yours.

Baffled sportsman, childish Mentor,
How have I been—hapless fault!

Led like you my hopes to centre
Is a grain of salt!

Time, thy feathers turn to arrows;

I for salt have used thy sand,

Waiting it on hopes, like sparrows,

That elude the hand.

On what capture I've been counting,

Steeping and, creeping there,

All to see my bright hope mounting
High into the air!

Half my life I've been pursuing

Plans I often tried before,

Rhapsodies that end in ruin—
I, and thousands more.

This young sportsman, be your warning—

Though you'll lose some hours to day,

Others spend their life's fair morning
In no wiser way.

What hath been my holiest treasure?

What ye unto my eyes,

Love, and peace, and hope, and pleasure!

Birds of Paradise!

Spirits we took to capture

By a false and childish scheme,

Until tears dissolve our rapture—

Darkness ends our dream.

Thus are objects loved the dearest,

Distant as the dazzling star;

And when we appear the nearest,

Farthest off we are.

Thus have children of all ages,

Seeing bliss before them fly,

Found their hearts but empty cages,

And their hopes—on high!

L. BLANCHARD.

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated at Washington, Jan. 17, 1831.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, was held last evening, in the superb hall of the House of Representatives. The time designated in the notice published in the morning papers for opening the meeting was half past six. In anticipation that there would be a large collection, and that it would be difficult to obtain seats, the audience began to assemble at six, and before the hall was lighted up. Every passage through and around the hall was filled; and the gallery, although not crowded, contained a respectable number of persons. A few moments delay in organizing the meeting occurred, in expectation that Mr. Clay would arrive and preside—He was unexpectedly detained, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of Gen. Mercer, Chairman, who took the chair and called the assembly to order.—The annual report was read by Mr. Gurley, the Secretary. The account given of the operations of the society for the last year, the condition of the emigrants, the flourishing state of the colony, and the increasing interest manifested in most of the states to promote the great cause of colonization, were most satisfactory and cheering. The Hon. Mr. Bates, member of Congress from Massachusetts, further sustained the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen. The cause, said he, demands union, example, advice, public and private; farmers are called upon to expel the poison from their fields, mechanics from their workshops, and the leaders of fashion should reverse the custom of presenting liquors as a pledge of hospitality. The Hon. Mr. Wayne, member of Congress from Georgia, next took the floor, with the following resolution.

Resolved, That as it is the natural and inevitable effect of ardent spirit to prostrate the intellectual and physical energies of the people, this meeting do rejoice in the measures which have been taken to free our gallant army, and navy from its scourge; and do confidently trust that the time is near, when through enlightened views and patriotic feelings, it will no more be sufficient to weaken our arm of defence.

Mr. W. said, that the Temperance reformation was as practicable as any other—once begun, it must triumph; that the state of the world was more favorable for benevolent enterprises than when Bible and Tract Societies were started; that all reform, to succeed, must have the sanction of an authoritative command, and surely this was enforced by the command of God and of human well-being. He shewed that nearly all the evils in the army and navy flowed from the use of spirituous liquors, and paid a just tribute to the Chair and to the Secretaries of the Navy, for their efforts to redeem our national forces from the debasing influence of Intemperance. Mr. W. said that the time was fast approaching when what now might seem a small effort, would place the world in the brilliancy of its first morning.

After Mr. Wayne closed, the Hon. Mr. Webster, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, rose, and in a calm and dignified manner, made a few remarks upon the very important subject which had convened the meeting, and which was interesting the feelings of the nation. The principle benefit to be derived from the meeting did not consist, he said, so much in discussion of an argumentative or exhortatory kind, as in a united expression of opinion, and the contribution of personal observations and experience on the practical result of the efforts which had been made in the Temperance cause.

In taking the mensuration of the mischief of Intemperance entailed upon men, he regarded it less in its effects on their health and estate than on their moral and intellectual character; because all vice was essentially dreadful as it affected the character and morals of an immortal being, and thus sank its victim in the sight both of God and man below the grade of mortal to that of brutal beings. He did not speak, he said, as the advocate of any particular society or form of pledge, but as far as his observation had extended the efforts of Temperance Societies had been productive of results which would embody in the following general resolution:

Resolved, That the efforts of the Temperance Societies in the United States, and those who have co-operated with them, have had the manifest effect of diminishing crime; of lessening the number of cases of imprisonment for small debts; of benefiting the condition of numerous classes of the people, by improving their health, and increasing, not only their industry and means of living, but also their self-respect and love

of character; of giving new impulse to the domestic virtues belonging to husbands, fathers and children; of awakening fresh attention to the subject of education, and the moral instruction of the young; and of advancing, by visible and large degrees, the general cause of religion and morality in the community.

Mr. Marsh moved the thanks of the meeting to Gov. Cass, for presiding; and the meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Durbin, Chaplain to the Senate.

We noticed among the audience most of the members of both Houses of Congress; also many of the officers of government, and gentlemen of the army and navy. The meeting was such as cannot fail to give the cause of Temperance a powerful impulse throughout the country. [National Intelligencer.]

AN OLD PARISIAN WITH HIS BIBLE.

An old man, a merchant de cirage (a seller of blacking), made his stand for many years in a very crowded quarter of Paris. He was often observed to be occupied with some old book. A tract was given him; he was much pleased with it: others were lent him by the same person. After a time, he expressed a wish for a Testament, and one was given him; and this made him anxious for the whole Bible. When he received it, he stood over it in ecstasy.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Lewis Condit, member of Congress from New Jersey; who moved, that the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, be invited to take the chair.

The Hon. John Blair, Member of Congress from Tennessee, then moved, that Walter Lowrie, Esq., Secretary of the Senate, be appointed Secretary of the Meeting.

The meeting being organized, the throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Post, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

The Rev. John Marsh of Connecticut, stated the object of the meeting; and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as our government and the habits of the People are peculiarly controlled by public opinion, the free discussion of existing evils and their remedies is demanded of us; and that the attention of this meeting is wisely called, at the present time, to the discussions of Intemperance, and to their check by the great work of reform which is now blessing the World.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That as the prevalence of Intemperance is an alarming national evil, afflicting all orders of Society, men of all parties and pursuits are called upon to unite in its suppression, by the only effectual means, entire abstinence from all spirituous liquors, as a drink for refreshment or an auxiliary to labor. Mr. Grundy supported his resolution in an able speech of about twenty-five minutes. He said, it had been the result of his experience as an advocate for 30 years that three-fourths of the crime of the country, arose from Intemperance; that it was the duty of the patriot, statesman and Christian, to come up to the aid of this cause; that next to the ministers of the altar, those who occupy the high stations in society should step forth to its support; that to those who objected to Temperance societies he would say, in union is strength; certainly in political matters we all acknowledge it, and why not in this cause? Mr. G. said, on this subject he preached only what he practised; and he would say to the friends of Temperance reformation, that if they would be consistent, be kept themselves from evil, and gain to their cause the laboring class of community, they must abstain from wine, as well as other spirituous liquors.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, member of the Senate from New Jersey, succeeded Mr. Grundy with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the success which has attended the efforts of the friends of Temperance, affords matter for public gratitude, and should lead us to cherish the principles that have, under the Divine blessing, produced such decided and extensive reformation, propitious alike to the hopes of piety and patriotism. In his usually mild and felicitous manner, Mr. F. took a view of the rise of the Temperance reformation, growing out of the awful crisis to which we had arrived; of the smiles of Heaven upon it, and the extensive hold it had gained and ought to have upon the sympathies of all who love their country and their race. He powerfully advocated the pledge to entire abstinence, alluding, in a most heart-thrilling manner to those who once pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," that they would be free. He pourtrayed the blessed influence which the Congress of these United States would have in coming up in a body to the great work of resistance to that debasing tyranny to which we had been yielding, and handing down the influence of their opinions and example through the great body of their constituents to the remotest border of our happy republic; and in conclusion, came down with a rare tenderness and power upon all temperate drinkers, the men who are now alone hindering the work of reform, and entering themselves into the path of ruin.

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TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE CAPI-

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